

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background of the Study

Fertility is one of the major component of population change. It is a biological process which is determined by socio-economic, culture factors such as women education, age at marriage, contraceptive, health and employment (Bonaart, 1983).

Nepal is facing the problems of high fertility especially in different caste/ethnic groups, characterized with distinct characteristics. The high fertility is also more pronounced in backward and depressed communities. Such as Chamar, Musahar and Khatway are schedule cast group. These communities who are backward in the context of economic, social, cultural, educational and other conditions are known as Dalit community who are supposed to be untouchables. Among the total cast/ethnic group of Nepal about 20 percent are within in the Dalit community. (Manab Maryada, 1999: 4)

According to Hindu religious system there are main four caste ethnic groups. (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra) Religiously those caste were divided by the occupation. According to that Brahmans were for studying and worship to the god, Kshatriya were for fight and governance. Vaisya were for merchant and Sudra were to do help for higher classes. Sudra were through to be Achhut (untouchable) and their work was limited to the sanitation making shoes from lather, making dresses, playing traditional musical instruments in happy occupations. Making the many instruments from metals. Nowadays those studies are known as Dalit.

In Nepal most people are illiterate. They do not know about the contraception to check the fertility and do not know about the effect of fertility, so fertility rate is high. Fertility is affected by religion. In Hindu culture son is only the person who care in old age and after death. So desire of son is high and it leads to high fertility.

Generally the following factors directly affected to increase fertility various factors are educational status, economical status, lack of awareness, towards fertility, contraceptive users, child marriage, re-marriage, contraception failure, unwanted pregnancy. In case of high fertility rate, development facilities cannot easily reach to all people so people are going to be poorer day by day. Where the people are poor, the fertility rate is found automatically high. In the process of development the higher level of occupations are associated with lower level of fertility. (Tuladhar, 1997)

There are various sources of fertility data. The sources are national census, NDHS, Nepal Fertility Survey others. Total fertility of Nepal has given in table from 1971 to 2011 of different sources.

Trends of Total Fertility Rate in Nepal, 1971-2006

Sources of Data	Year	TFR
CBS Census, 1971	1971	6.3
Nepal Contraceptive Prevalence Survey 1981, MOH	1980-1981	6.27
Nepal Fertility & Family Planning Survey, 1986, MOH	1984-86	5.1
Nepal Fertility Family Planning & Health Survey 1991, MOH	1989-91	4.8
Nepal Family Health Survey 1996, (MOH)	1993-95	4.6
Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2001, MOH	1998-2000	4.1
Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Preliminary Report, 2006	2003-2005	3.1
Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, Preliminary Report, 2011	2008-2010	2.6

Source: CBS, 1995, MOH 1997, MOH, MOH 2002, MOHP, 2006, NDHS, 2011

Chamar, Musahar and Khatway are the disadvantaged in terms of socially, culturally, politically and economically under the Hindu caste system, they are untouchable called "Dalits" today. There might have the demographic patterns different from the other ethnic minorities of Nepal. So, this study tries to examine the fertility behavior and its socio-economic and demographic determinants in those communities in the study area "Gouripur" of Siraha district (word no. 4 and 5).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most of the developing countries of the world are suffering from high fertility. It creates many problems that is manage occupation, education, reduce infant mortality and socio-economic problem.

Nepal is agrarian country normally people tend to marry in early ages. The mean age at marriage in Nepal was male 21.4 years and female 18.1 years in 1991 and 2001 the mean age at marriage male 21.9 years and female is 19.5 years (CBS, 2003). It shows that the marriage age is very early.

Most of the Dalit communities are poor economical, political, educational and social condition in the study area. The increasing number of their children is unknowingly being the over burdens for them and decreasing their economic status. However, they want to overcome their poverty problem, producing more children as economic assets to earn more money by working and feeding strong by the large number of in this community. They do not

feel that we should reduce our numbers of children for economical and social property. They will have higher fertility level. So how to reduce the higher fertility performance of Dalit community and how to provide formal education are the main challenges of the study area. The following data shows that the Dalit community status is very low compare to national level figure.

Indicators	National Level	Dalits
Literacy rate (%)	54.1	33.8
Life expectancy (years)	59	58
Infant mortality rate (1000)	75.2	116.5

Source: World Bank and DEID, 2006

Generally, Dalit community is affected by the low literacy rate because of their socioeconomic, culture and religious regions. Contraceptive prevalence rate may be low among Dalit because of lack of knowledge about contraceptive use. Life expectancy is 58 is Dalit community so that infact rate is also high in that community.

There are several studies in a fertility behavior with respect to different ethnic group. But a few studies have been carried out especially in Dalit community. So it is being essential to focus on fertility behavior of Dalit community. This study mainly contributes in the academic as well as policy level to address the population issue by ethnicity.

Gouripur VDC, in Siraha has different ethnic groups of people having different socio-economic and demographic characteristics. These variables directly affect the fertility behavior of Dalit. So, this study is tried to find out fertility behavior, education attainment, occupational status, age at marriage, child loss and knowledge of contraception in Dalit community.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The research focus on the fertility behaviour of the (15-49) years age group of currently marriage women.

In this study, the following objectives are utilized.

1. Specific Objective

- a. To analyze the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of Dalit community in Gouripur VDC, Siraha.

2. General Objectives

- a. To identify the level of fertility, knowledge of family planning among the Dalit women in the study area.

- b. To examine the relationship between (i.e. fertility) and specific socio-economic and demographic variables such as education, religion, occupation, income, age at marriage and child loss.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study attempts to provide the real status of the Dalit community in Terai region. In this study, researcher focuses on fertility behaviour and knowledge of family planning among Dalit women. It will have a greater significance of Dalit community is development partners such as NGOs, INGOs and government office for planning and the implementation of the program. It will be useful as a guide for researchers, students and individuals who have directly or indirectly intended to involve in fertility characteristics of Dalits. There are studies related to fertility to Dalit community, which may now very little revenue for suggesting the status of Dalit community.

The Dalits of Gouripur VDC Siraha district are impoverished and supposed to have less exposure to the modern world. There are many social values and norms which might impact their fertility behaviour. Therefore, this study provides the basic information about Dalit communities to formulate plans and programs for socio-economic development of the Dalit community. Besides, this study will be helpful for future researcher, social works and politicians of the country.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has following limitation.

- i) The study is based only based on fertility behaviour of Dalit community of Gouripur VDC, Siraha district.
- ii) The study is based on the selected variable like education, occupation, age at marriage, fertility, income, child loss and family planning.
- iii) The study is based on the demographic and socio-economic variables are the concerned to explain the fertility behaviour in terms to CEB (fertility).

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into six chapters. The first chapter covers introduction which includes general background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. In the second

chapter deals with literature review in which theoretical literature and empirical literature and conceptual framework are involved.

The third chapter is about methodology. Under this chapter background of the study, research design, sampling procedure of sample size, source of data research tools, data collection techniques, data tabulation and analysis and selection of variables are utilized.

The socio-economic characteristics of respondents are describe in fourth chapter which involve detail profile of currently married women age (15-49) years.

Chapter five describes about fertility behaviour of the respondents with various socio-economic and demographic variables that affect the CEB in reproductive ages currently married women in study area.

Finally (at last) the chapter six consists of summary or findings, conclusion and recommendations and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is one of the integral points of every research. It enables researchers to define intellectual tradition that has been drawn in the related study and find all research questions that are needed to define the statement of the problem. Through this, researcher should gain the experience of others and can use their knowledge in own research. A review of literature provides a foundation of new knowledge. Learning about which has already been done and problem will typically provide adequate, justifications of the need to conduct research in particular area which also helps to formulate a theoretical framework.

In this study, three types of literature have been reviewed. First the theoretical literature that includes the theory of fertility, second the empirical literature that includes those variables that affect the fertility, third the conceptual literature makes clarity for concept about fertility. To conduct this research some related literature also has been reviewed into three parts as theoretical, empirical and conceptual.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

There are various theoretical and empirical literature requiring in the study of fertility. Different theories and models are developed to describe fertility with relating different variables. Various assumptions and models are including to control over it. Fertility determined by different physiological factors and they interplay with social, cultural, demographic, economic, modernization factor.

Fertility behaviour of any groups and community its affected by cast, ethnicity, religious, cultures, women's education, sex performance, use of contraceptives, occupations age at marriage. In the case of those variables Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar and have lower fertility then other ethnic groups. (Risal and Shresth, 1989).

According to John Bongrats, the proximate determinants of fertility are the biological and behavioural factors through which social, economic, psychological and environmental variables affect fertility. Bongrats (1983) has indicates seven set of proximate determine variable affecting fertility, they are marriage and marital disruption, onset of permanent sterility, duration of post partum infecundability, fecundability, use and effectiveness of contraception, induced abortion and spontaneous intrauterian mortality.

The four proximate determinants which are proposed by Bongaarts are main determinants to reduce the fertility in Nepal they are proportion marriage, contraception, post partum infecundability and abortion (MOPE, 2000).

Frank Notenstine (1946) has summarized the various steps of fertility and mortality in demographic transition theory. In the theory explains from the state of high fertility and mortality to a state of low fertility and mortality with improved socio-economic and demographic status of every country, it is based on European countries and some developed country.

Becker (1960) put forward his theory based on the argument that fertility behaviour is the result of household choice. Becker considered children to be the same as household commodities and argued that the household choice of fertility is made in the same manner as in the case of purchase of durable goods. Becker's argument was that if knowledge of birth control methods were widespread fertility would be directly related to the income of the parents.

Easterlin (1983) analyzed human fertility behaviour in systematic manner which states that parents are more concerned about the number of children rather than number of birth. According to him, fertility is a functional outcome between supply of potential output of children i.e. (cn) and demand for surviving children i.e. (cd), which is together determined by motivation of fertility regulation. If the potential output of children is smaller than demand ($cn < cd$). There is no desire to limit fertility. Such situation of "excess demand" means to increase fertility. If the potential output of surviving children is greater than demand for surviving children (i.e. $cn > cd$) this could be considered as the situation of "excess supply". In this situation parents would be faced with the prospect of having unwanted children. He concludes that motivation attitude and access are the three important factors influencing adoption of fertility control (Bhende, 2003).

The threshold hypothesis developed by United Nation (UN) in the year 1963 indicates that there is an interrelationship between fertility rate and the general socio-economic development of a society. According to this hypothesis a decrease in fertility begins after a society has reached a certain level of social and economic development (UN, 1973).

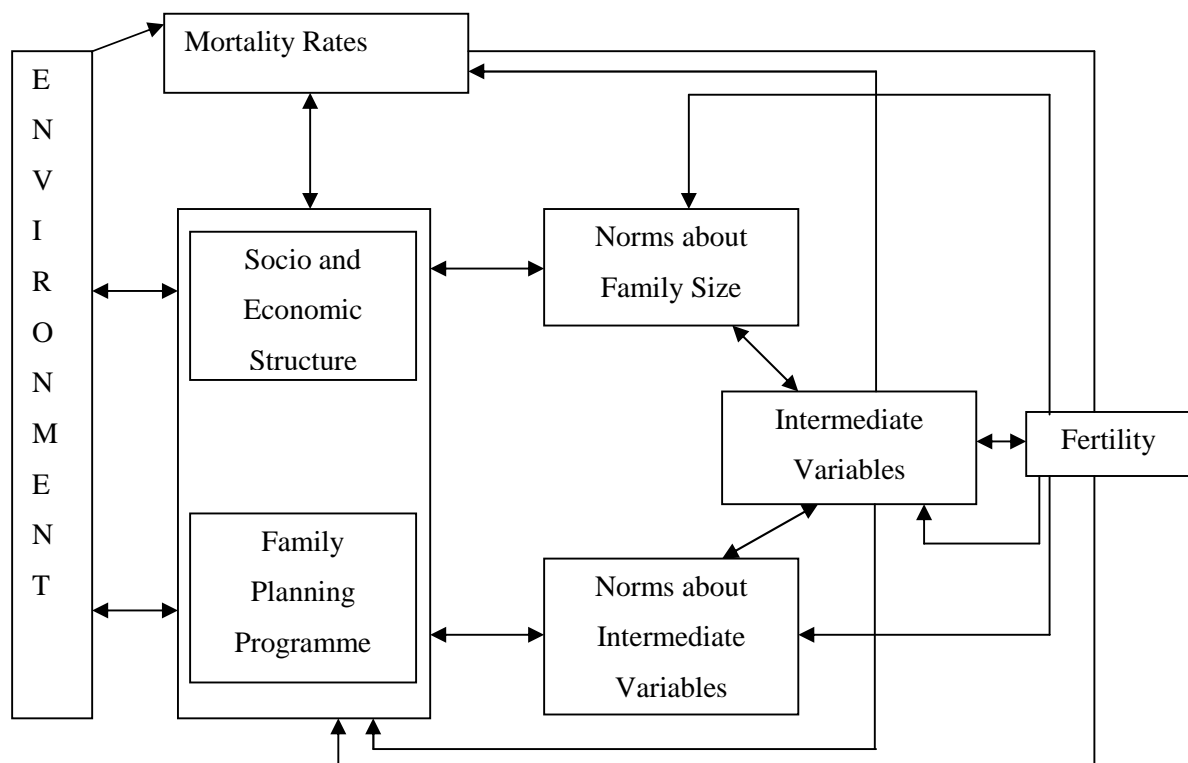
Davidson and Blacker (1956) presented a framework which focused on the industrial mechanism in society and lists eleven intermediate variables through which any factor, such as biological, social, psychological or cultural must operate upon individual fertility. In an underdeveloping society, four of eleven intermediate variables: age at entry into sexual union

permanent celibacy, contraception and sterilization have high values which tend to keep fertility high (Tuladhar, 1989; 39-44).

Dahal analyzed the determining factors of high fertility and found that Nepali society high economic and social value of children, low education and social status of women, poor and insufficient nutritional intake, health, inaccessibility of quality of family planning and its unmet demand are the determining factors of high fertility in Nepal (Dahal, 1992).

Ronald Freedman (1982) developed a mode for the sociological framework of fertility. He introduced two types of norms about fertility which norms are about intermediate variables. Family planning programme is considered as one of the social programme that has goal to reduce fertility that may, influence the norms about family size and norms about intermediate variables, which in turn affect fertility behaviour. (Tuladhar, 1989)

Figure 2.1: Sociological Framework of Fertility

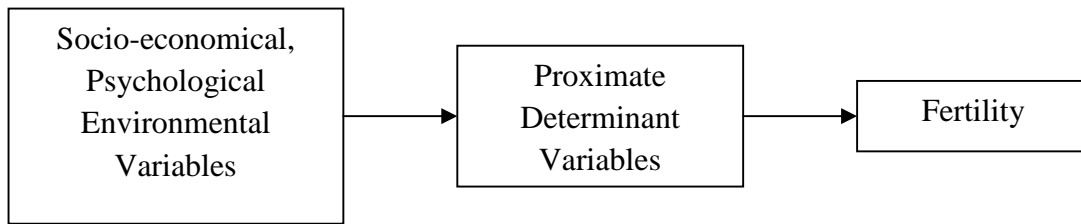


Source: Freeman, 1975: 15

Bongaarts further gave an approach of proximate determinants incorporating only four main variables namely, proportion married, use of contraception, postpartum amenorrhea and included abortion that are directly related to fertility. Bongaarts and Davis and Blacke fairly support the view that changes or improvement in the socio-economic condition of the people bring improvement in the demographic characteristics of population. According to the framework, socio-economic changes affected fertility through the intermediate variables or proximate determinants. This type of relationship between fertility and socio-economic

changes indicates the existence of indirect relationship of fertility change with socio-economic variables. (Bongaarts and Potter, 1983)

Figure No. 2.2: Proximate Determinant Framework for the Study of Fertility



Source: Ross, 1982: 276

2.2 Empirical Literature

2.2.1 Education and Fertility

Education is one of the important indicators of social development. High level of literacy is considered to be important factor in the process of modernization. There is an inverse relationship between education and fertility. The higher level of education lower level will be the fertility.

ICPD 1994 in its chapter eleven reveals that the education is a key variable is sustainable development. Education helps to reduce fertility, morbidity and mortality. The increase in the education of women and girls contributes to women's empowerment to postponement of marriage and to reduce in fertility size (UN, 1994).

In Nepal, women with no education have 3.5 CEB, primary education 2.4 and secondary have 2.1 only. Similarly, CEB of an women whose husband is illiterate has 3.6 with primary education 3.1 and with secondary 2.7 (Acharya, 2000).

Education has been considered as a catalytic agent to reduce fertility in Nepal. Educated women are more aware of the issue of quality of children than non educated. (Risal and Shrestha, 1989)

Singha, shows that the husband's education has 20 percent effect on fertility while mother's education has more than double effect than father's education on the fertility. Education has played vital role to reduce fertility.

2.2.2 Occupation, Income and Fertility

Nepal is an agriculture based country. A large proportion of the country's labour force is involved in agriculture while very small proportion is in non agriculture sector. In Nepal 90 percent of the economically active female population is engaged in agriculture whereas less

than one percent of them work as professional and technicians. Even though employed in professional and technical sectors are lowered level and low paid job.

Occupation of the husband has been widely recognized as one of the influencing factor on fertility. Relating high fertility has been associated with agriculture and lower rate of fertility has been associated with professional classes in urban industrial country (UN, 1973).

The professional worker have mean age at marriage of 19.8 years. Administrative workers having mean age at marriage 20.2 years. Lowest mean age at marriage of 17.1 years is found for the women who work in farm and agriculture (Risal and Shrestha, 1989). The CEB for not working was 32.33 for agricultural and household and 2.9 for non-agricultural women (Acharya, 2000).

The negative association between occupation and fertility have been appeared in several studies. It is generally accepted in process of development that higher level of occupation are associated with lower level of fertility.

2.2.3 Age at Marriage and Fertility

Age at marriage is also one of the determinants of fertility. In Nepal there is also inverse relationship between age at marriage and fertility. In Nepal, age at marriage is found to be lower for females was 15.4 years and 19.5 years for males in 1991 (MOPE, 2000). Nepalese society does not allow the sexual union of unmarried people. So marriage is the most essential in our society. Thus country is multi cultural, multi-religious and multi ethnic society. By different custom age at marriage and CEB are different (CEB, 2003).

It is found that there is a different in the mean age at marriage of illiterate and literate women. The better educated women tend to prefer a smaller family than that of less educated ones. Quite substantial differences between women belongs to lower and higher educational categories are observed for Colombia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand (UN, 1981).

Marriage is compulsory for all man and women in Nepal for women besides the social need to produce progeny marriage is also seen as a primary means of lively hood for women in all most all communities (Acharya and Bennett, 1981, Gurung, 1991).

Acharya (1993) observed 13.4 age at marriage for the women with 5 children ever born compared to 17.1 age at marriage for the women with 2 children ever born. The correlation between age at marriage and CEB was found to be 0.4172 in a study in village of western Nepal. Even in 2001, 94 percent of the women and 81 percent of the men were married before they reached the age of thirty. Nearly 2 percent of the 10-14 years girls and 33 percent of 15-19 years girls were already married. (Acharya, 2003: 222)

We found the above research the age at marriage has been proved as one of the important factor responsible to determined the level of fertility. To reduce the high fertility level encourage the age at marriage.

2.2.4 Child Loss Experience and Fertility

Lower chances of survival of children the higher will be the level of fertility where the incidence of infant and child mortality is high, parents will incline to produce more children than necessary to ensure survival of at least a few into adulthood. In this connection, it is highly hypothesized, that higher the infant and child mortality rate of state, the higher will be the fertility of the state (UN, 1996).

Knodel (1977) exhibited a strong correlation between level of infant mortality and fertility from the date of nineteenth century Germany. Among the pre-industrial European population as similar as the present population situation of Nepal, an infant death is typically related to shortening the time taken until the next birth.

There is strong relationship between fertility and survival of children, due to poor health condition, more children are dying and the risk of dying is till aggravated, if they are born to very younger or older mother. If they are also born after short interval of their mothers already have many children (cited in Pant, et al. 1999). Women with higher child loss experiences had higher CEB. Women with higher child loss experiences had higher CEB. Women with an experience of no child loss had 2.5, those with one child loss had 4.3 and those with two or more child loss had CEB 6.5. A steep increase in CEB for cases of two or more daughters or sons dead is evident. So women with higher child loss experience had higher CEB (Acharya, 2000).

The interdependent relationship between fertility and mortality suggests that a reduction in infant mortality will trigger a subsequent decline in fertility (Regmi, 1991).

The current estimate of child mortality in Nepal is 28.6 indicating that of the 100 babies serving to age one, 28.6 percent die before they reach the age of five. In a likewise manner under 5 mortality is 91.2 indicating that of the 1000 children born today 91.2 will die before they reach the age of 5 and infant mortality child loss is estimated 64.4 per 1000 live birth (Karki, 2003).

2.2.5 Family Planning and Fertility

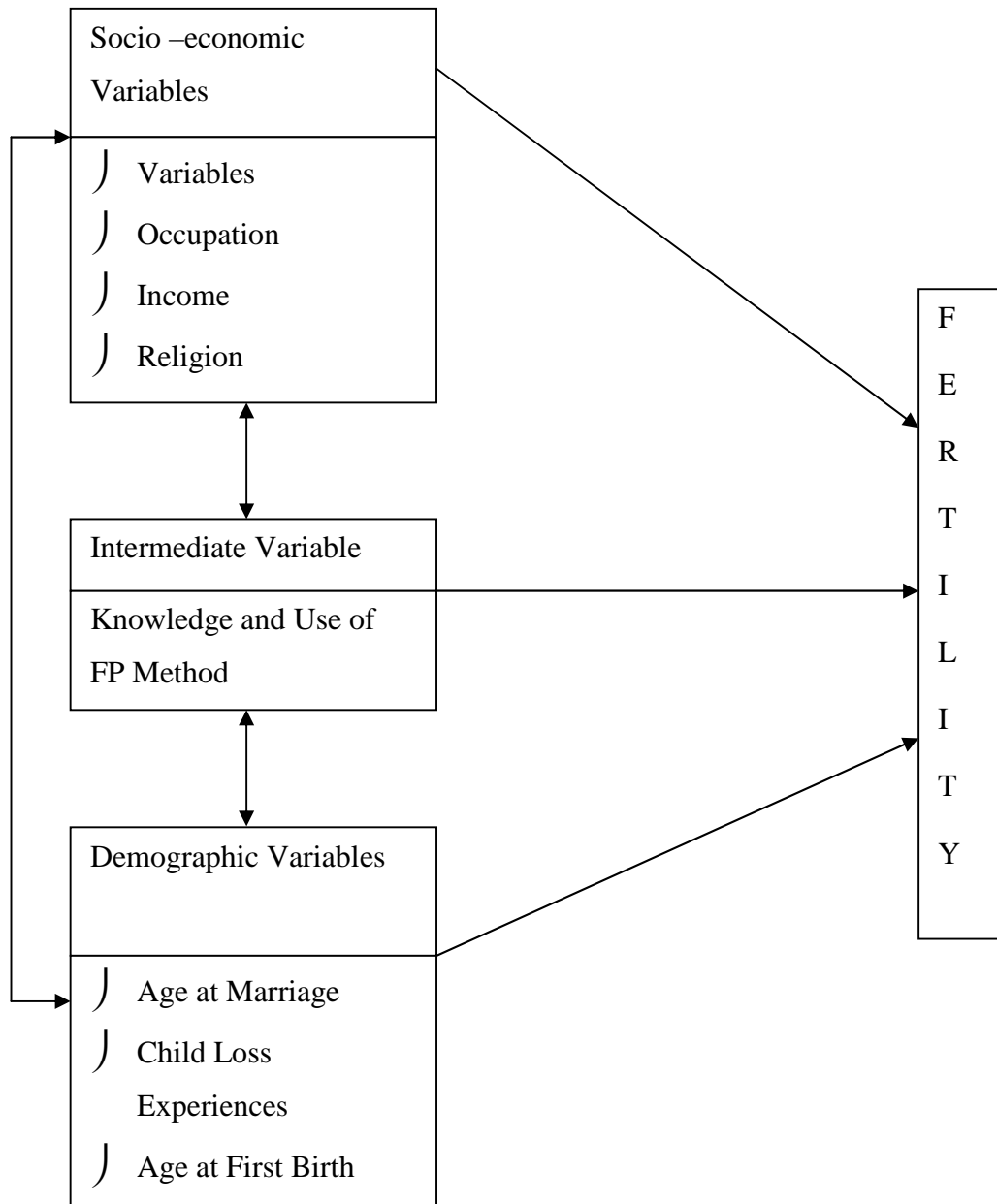
Various studies have been shown that family planning has strong negative association with fertility. Contraception use is the principle variables responsible for the shift of fertility form high to low fertility.

Nepal living standard survey estimates 11 percent of women aged 15-49 years are knowledge about at least one of the FB methods, 46 percent have ever used it and 38 percent are currently using some form of family planning method. As one would expect, the proportion of women with knowledge of atleast one of the family planning methods is higher among younger cohorts and among richer quintile group current use rate of family planning is higher among women aged 35-39 years. This is higher among these from richer households (CBS, 2003/04)

Several studies showed that there is an inverse relationship between increase in contraception use and fertility. For example, in Bangladesh, the declining trends in fertility was attributed to an increase in contraceptive use where contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 8.5 percent in 1975 to 26 percent in 1986 (Neupane, 1997).

2.2.6 Proposed Conceptual Framework

Fertility of human being depends in the socio-economic and demographic variables. Occupation, income, education, religion of women are social determinant of fertility in that family. Likewise age at first birth, age at marriage and child loss experience of the female plays the direct and indirect role to determine the number of children. Knowledge, attitude, practice and behaviour about family planning methods play the intermediate role for limiting the fertility of the all social economic and demographic variables.



CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

The study has been conducted in Dalit community in Gouripur VDC 4 and 5, Laxmipur, Siraha district. It lies in eastern region of Nepal and lies three municipality. One Namuna VDC and 109 VDC in Siraha district of Nepal. This VDC is situated 9 km far from the Siraha municipality in western direction. The VDC is adjoining with Silorbapachwari VDC in the east, Aarnama VDC in the west, Mahanour VDC is in the north and Krishnapur VDC in the south. There is a higher secondary school and one primary school in the VDC.

There are different caste and ethnic group of people having different socio-economic and demographic characteristics living in Gouripur VDC ward no. 4 and 5. There is no study has yet been conducted on the fertility behaviour of Dalit community which is necessary to know the level of fertility situation of this community. This study is focused on Dalit community which is backward in socio-economic and demographic aspects. According to census data 2001 the total population of Gouripur VDC was 2858. Among them 620 population were Dalit. Most of the Dalit community are situated in Gouripur 4 and 5.

3.2 Sampling Design

This study is based on primary data collection of Dalit community in Gouripur VDC 4 and 5. In the study area total household were studied by using census method and total respondents were 115 then the researcher responded with currently marriage women age (15-49) years who bear at list one child with one women respondents from one household. This study is based on field survey in order to fulfill specific objectives of the study. The research was analysis mainly depend upon the primary data which was collected by direct meeting with the survey questionnaire. The research is on the socio-economic and demographic impact on fertility behavior of Dalit women. Fertility behavior is examined to the number of CEB by correlating with age at marriage, education, child loss experience, occupation, family planning and use of contraceptive methods. There are two types questionnaire which has been designed according to the objectives of the study.

3.3 Source of Data

This study is based on the primary data collection only from the field survey. The respondents are currently marriage women age (15-49) years of Dalit women. Structure and semi-structure questionnaire were used for the collecting information of the fertility behavior of Dalit community using interview method of each of the selected respondents. Other necessary data were collected from secondary sources.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Technique

The research tool is questionnaire. It is divided into two parts.

- i) Household questionnaire
- ii) Individual questionnaire

The household questionnaire was used to list of family members and relation to the head of household and to collect the information of socio economic, demographic measures of each members of the household. The main objective of the household questionnaire was to identify the eligible respondent for individual interview. Individual questionnaire was used to collect the information from currently married women age 15-49 years. The information was focused on household information, age at marriage, educational status, occupational status, knowledge and use of family planning, child loss and fertility behavior of Dalit community.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The analysis is simply based on descriptive. The analysis and interpretation of data and figure are obtained from appropriate statistical tools. The number and percentage are presented in simple tabulation or cross tabulation according to the necessary to fulfill the objectives. Rate, ratio, percentage, simple and cross tabulation, mean CEB as well as bar-diagram, pie-chart are used to analyze the data.

CHAPTER – IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter deals with the socio-economic and demographic characteristic of the selected Dalit population in Gouripur VDC, Siraha district.

In this study total population are considered as native born only. According to research the total population found to be 735. Regarding the total population by sex, the study found 53.61 (394) males and 46.41 (341) females with sex ratio 115.54 child dependency ratio is 71.70 percent and old dependency ratio is 1.65 percent. All respondents are followers of Hindu religion. The majority of the male population are engaged in agriculture and majority of the female population are engaged in household work. Out of the total population 52.86 percent are literate and 47.14 percent are illiterate among aged 6 years and above.

4.1 Household Characteristics

4.1.1 Age Sex Structure

Age structure provides the information of person in different age groups at a particular period. Age-sex structure of population is the important variable in the study of population dynamics. The age-sex structure of study population is present in table.

According to table 4.1.1 the highest proportion population is found in age group 5-9 (15.24%) and 14.82 percent is found in age group (0-4). It indicates that higher proportion of population is in lower age group which is result of higher fertility. The lowest proportion of population is found in older ages. In this table the male population is 53.61 percent and female population is 46.41 percent. The sex ratio is 115.54 male per 100 women.

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of the Household by Age and Sex

Age Group	Population						Sex
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent	Ratio
0-4	63	15.99	46	13.49	109	14.82	136.96
5-9	51	12.94	61	17.89	112	15.24	83.61
10-14	49	12.44	34	9.97	83	11.29	144.12
15-19	37	9.39	45	13.20	82	11.16	82.22
20-24	54	13.71	33	9.67	87	11.84	163.64
25-29	44	11.17	31	9.09	75	10.20	141.94
30-34	17	4.31	13	3.81	30	4.08	130.77
35-39	19	4.82	27	7.92	46	6.26	70.37
40-44	15	3.81	19	5.57	34	4.63	78.95
45-49	12	3.05	10	2.93	22	2.99	120.00
50-54	9	2.28	9	2.64	18	2.45	100.00
55-59	7	1.78	6	1.76	13	1.77	116.67
60-64	3	0.76	3	0.88	6	0.82	100.00
65+	3	0.76	4	1.17	7	0.95	75.00
Total	394	100.00	341	100.00	735	100.00	115.54

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio means number of dependent persons in terms of age that are supported by population of working age. It is obtained by dividing the total dependent population below 15 years of age and 65 years of age and above by total working age population multiplied by hundred.

Table 4.1.2: Age Dependency Ratio of the Household Population

Dependency	Dependency Ratio	Population
Child Dependency	71.70	304
Old Dependency	1.65	7
Total Dependency	73.35	311

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.3 Educational Status

Education is an important variable in accounting for demographic behavior and it is one of the social characteristics of persons covered in the study. Educational status will be useful in analysis relating education to change fertility. Therefore, it is important to know the educational status of the study area. The questions about education attainment are asked only to the person age 6 years and above.

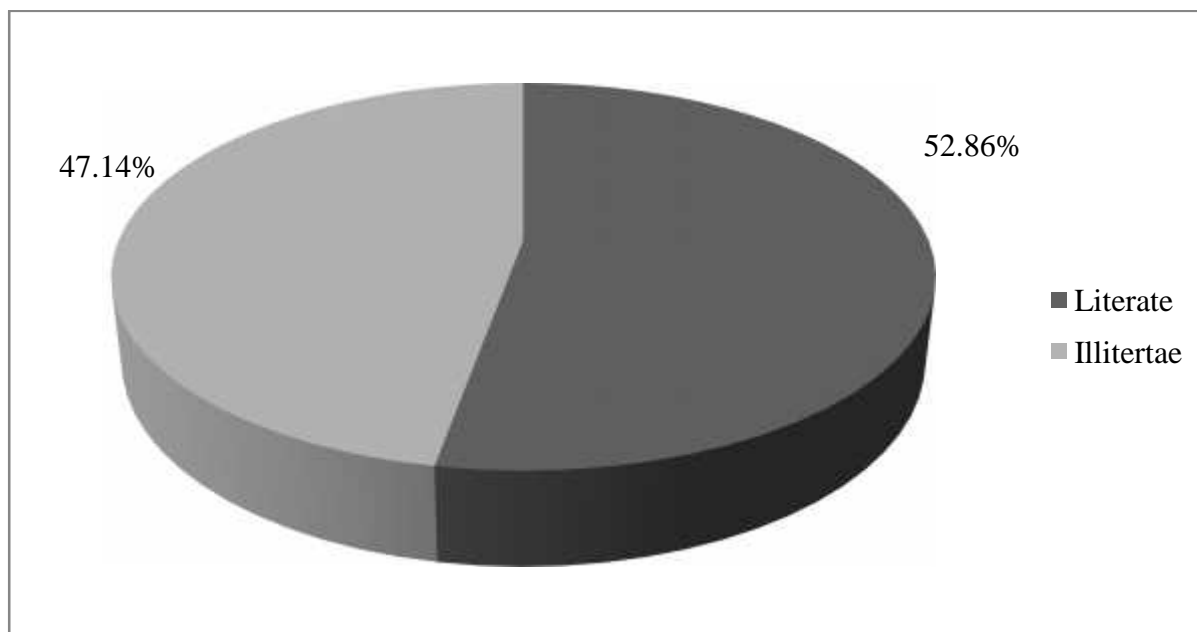
Table 4.1.3: Educational Status of Household Population

Educational Status	Population					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Literate	187	59.18	118	45.21	305	52.86
Illiterate	129	40.82	143	54.79	272	47.14
Total	316	100.00	261	100.00	577	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to table 4.1.3, literate persons are more than the illiterates. Among total selected population 52.86 percent are literate and 47.14 percent are illiterate. In the study area male literates are more (59.18%) than female (45.21%). Illiterate percent of the female 54.79 percent corresponding to 40.82 percent males.

Figure No. 4.1.3: Educational Status of Household Population



4.1.4 Marital Status

Marriage is a union of two opposite sex. It has important role to determine fertility in any community. In this study married females are more in numbers than males.

Table 4.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Population (age 8 years and above) by Marital Status

Marital Status	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Single	136	45.94	81	32.79	217	39.96
Married	156	52.70	163	66.00	319	58.75
Widower/ Widowed	4	1.36	3	1.21	7	1.29
Total	296	100.00	247	100.00	543	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to the marital characteristics of the respondents, the proportions of married females are higher (66%) than males (52.70%) whereas 32.79 percent females are single but 45.94 percent males are single. It indicates males have a late marriage than females. And 1.36 percent are widower and 1.21 percent are widowed.

4.1.5 Occupation Status

Occupation is type of work in which persons are engaged. In census, information about occupation is obtained from population aged 10 years and above but in study it was obtained from population aged 6 years and above.

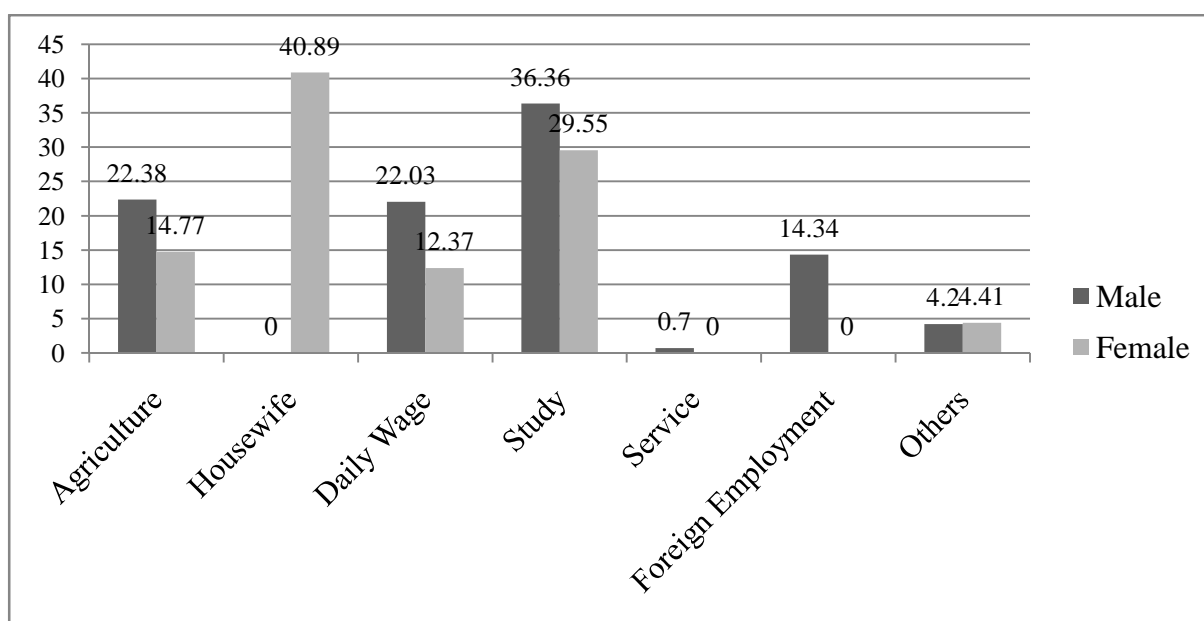
Table 4.1.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Population (aged 6 years and above) by Occupation Status

Occupation	Population					
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Agriculture	64	22.38	43	14.77	107	18.54
Housewife	-	-	119	40.89	119	20.62
Daily Wage	63	22.03	36	12.37	99	17.16
Study	104	36.36	86	29.55	190	32.93
Service	2	0.70	-	-	2	0.35
Foreign Employment	41	14.34	-	-	41	7.11
Others	12	4.20	7	4.41	19	3.29
Total	286	100.00	291	100.00	577	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.5 shows those 22.38 percent male and 14.77 percent female are engaged in agriculture. More than 40 percent female are housewives, 22.03 percent male and 12.37 percent female are engaged in daily wage, 36.36 percent male and 29.55 percent female in study, 0.70 percent male are only in service 14.34 percent male are in foreign employment and 4.20 percent male and 4.41 percent female are engaged in other occupations.

Figure No. 4.1.5: Percentage Distribution of Household Population (aged 6 years and above) by Occupation Status



4.1.6 Religion

Nepal is a multi religious country. In Nepal most of the people are Hindu. According to the census 1991, 86.50 percent and 2001 80.61 percent people are Hindu. In the second position Buddha are 10.74 percent Islam are third position, they are 4.19 percent (census, 2011). But in the study area, there are only religion Hindu. The table shows that the percentage of Hindu religion of the households.

Table 4.1.6: Percentage Distribution of HHs by Religion

Religion	Respondents	Percent
Hindu	115	100.00
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.6 shows that all the respondents are of Hindu religion.

4.1.7 Caste

Nepal is a multi-caste, multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-language country. There are various caste and religious groups. But in the study area, there are only three types are presented in table 4.1.7.

Table 4.1.7: Percentage Distribution of HHs by Caste

Caste	Households	Percentage
Khatwey	54	46.96
Chamar	43	37.39
Mushhar	18	15.65
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.7 shows that the highest proportion of the households are Khatwey community which is accounted 46.96 percent, 37.39 percent are Chamar and 15.65 percent are Mushhar community.

4.1.8 Land Holding Status

The land holding status is also important aspect among the several questions, which is required for respondents to check the economic status.

Table 4.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Land Holding Status

Land Holding Status	Households	Percentage
Holding Land		
Yes	104	90.43
No	11	9.57
Total	115	100.00
Land Size in Katha		
> 5 katha	58	55.77
5-10 katha	37	35.58
10-14 katha	6	5.76
15 and above	3	2.88
Total	104	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.8 shows that the landholding people are most of the people have little land and some respondents have no own land.

The land size in very little 55.77 percent of the respondent have less than 5 katha, 5-10 katha have 35.58 percent, 10-14 katha have 5.76 percent and 15 and above have 2.88 percent. The land is not sufficient to feed the family members may have cultivated other land to support the family and most of the people spent a lot of money for their feeding.

4.1.9 Household Income

It is very difficult to find out the actual income. Because some want to expose more than they have but some want to underestimate their income and some tell more expense than their income. The respondents were asked to tell clearly taking time. Researcher has tried to collect the data on income of the respondents household which is presenting in table.

Table 4.1.9: Percentage Distribution of the Household by Monthly Income

Monthly Income	No. of Household	Percent
<1000	43	37.39
1001-2000	27	23.48
2001-3000	20	17.39
3001-4000	8	6.96
4001-5000	4	3.47
5001 and above	13	11.30
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.10 shows that the monthly income is very poor in this community. <1000 is 37.39 percent. It indicates that more Dalits are in poverty line, they are under privileged group than other castes. About 23.48 percent respondents have between Rs. 1001-2000, 17.39 percent have between Rs. 2001-3000, 6.96 percent have between Rs. 3001-4000, only 3.47 percent have between Rs. 4001-5000 and 11.30 percent have been between Rs. 5001 and above.

4.1.10 Types of House

In this research, researcher asked the respondents about type of house. They are pakki and kachhi. Pakki house refers to those houses in which both walls and floors were made of permanent materials like cement, concrete, blocks, brick etc. Kachhi house refers to those house made of non durable materials like wooden flacks, bamboo, straw, mud etc. as walls and roofs. The result is shown in table 4.1.10.

Table 4.1.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Type of House

Types of House	Respondents	
	Household Number	Percent
Kachhi	113	98.26
Pakki	2	1.74
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table indicates that maximum houses are kachhi, it is 98.26 percent and a few respondents little person 1.74 percent have pakki.

4.2 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristic of the Respondents

The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents, who were ever married. But in this study currently married women are selected as the respondents. Demographic characteristics include the age group, age of menarche, age at marriage, education, occupation and child loss experience.

4.2.1 Age

The age of women play vital role in determining the fertility behaviour. The female of reproductive ages can bear a child and women of 20-29 years of age actively involve in the fertility which age-specific fertility rate is found the highest among all groups. The table 4.2.1 shows the distribution of respondents by 5 years age group.

Table 4.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Age Group	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
15-19	13	11.30
20-24	16	13.91
25-29	21	18.26
30-34	25	21.74
35-39	18	15.66
40-44	14	12.17
45-49	8	6.96
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table 4.2.1 shows that the respondents who are the age group 30-34 is 21.74 percent which group is medium group. Age group 45-49 has lowest respondents it has 6.96 percent. Like this 25-29 age group 18.26 percent, 35-39 is 15.66 percent, 20-24 age group 13.91 percent. 40-44 age group is 12.17 percent and 15-19 age group 11.30 percent.

4.2.2 Age at Menarche of Respondents

Age at menarche can play vital role to determine the fertility and menarche in early age is associated to greater chances to produce more children. In some of the societies, if a girl get menarche in early age, parents may be concerned and think about her marriage. It has a deep rooted traditional value.

Table 4.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age at Menarche

Age at Menarche	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Less than 10 years	4	3.48
10-12 years	7	6.08
12-14 years	76	66.08
14-16 years	12	10.44
16 and above	16	13.92
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to table 4.2.2, out of the 115 respondents 66.08 percent have age at menarche at 12-14 years, 13.92 percent have age group 16 and above, 10.44 percent have age group 14-16 years, 6.08 and 3.48 percent have age group 10-12 years and less than 10 years.

4.2.3 Age at Marriage of the Respondents

Age at marriage is an another important factor to determine fertility. In Nepal marriage takes place at an early age and almost universal. Early marriage practice leads to long term social and economic consequence including higher fertility. In the study area, age at marriage of women is found to be at early ages. It may be because of traditional belief towards making girls married before the menarche.

Table 4.2.3: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Age at First Marriage

Age at Marriage	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
< 10 years	2	1.74
10-15 years	68	59.13
16-20 years	39	33.91
21 years and above	6	5.22
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to table 4.2.3, 1.74 percent of women were married below 10 years, 59.13 percent women married at age group 10-15 years, 33.91 percent women married age group 16-20 years and 5.21 percent women married at ages 21 and above. It shows that Dalit community is rooted by early marriage.

4.2.4 Age at First Birth

Marriage may not be a factor which affects the life of the women generally, the good age of the first birth is above 20 years but many women who bears child below 20 years ages. That causes many problems in infant and women's health.

Table 4.2.4: Distribution of Respondents by Age at First Birth

Age at First Birth	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
10-15 years	42	36.52
16-20 years	58	50.44
21-25	13	11.30
26 and above	2	1.74
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.2.4 shows that majority of the women (50.44%) age group (16-20) respondents bear their first baby. Age of 10-15 years age group respondents bear (36.52%) their first baby. Age of 21-25 years age group respondents bear (11.30%) their first baby and (1.74%) respondents bear their first baby at age 26 and above.

4.2.5 Number of CEB

Lower age at marriage is associated with higher mean number of CEB. The number of live births is also determined by the use and non-use of contraception and desire for children which affect the life of women and determines their status. If women have achieved the desired number of children, they are likely to use permanent method of contraception and who have not achieved not likely to use contraceptive or they want to use birth spacing methods. The national CEB is still high in Nepal. In the study area women are found having more children. The status of fertility among the study population is given below.

Table 4.2.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Number of Children Born Alive Till the Time of Survey

Number of Children	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
1	14	12.17
2	23	20.00
3	31	26.96
4	21	18.26
5	14	12.17
6+	12	10.44
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that 26.96 percent of the respondents have given 3 births. The proportion of women having 6 and above children is found to be 10.44 percent and 12.17, 20.00, 18.26, 12.17 percent women have 1, 2, 4 and 5 children ever born respectively. According to table the child preference of the study population is higher.

4.2.6 Child Loss Experience

Loss of children have many effects in a family and health of mother. The level of child loss some how determines the level of fertility. There is positive relationship between child loss and fertility. Higher the child mortality higher the fertility, lower the child mortality lower the fertility of women. If couples frequently los their children they tend to give birth to more children because they cannot be sure that all of the children will survive. They don't give importance about using family planning method. The child loss experience of respondents are as given below in the table 4.2.6.

Table 4.2.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Child Loss Experience

Number of Children	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Child Loss		
Yes	37	32.17
No	78	67.83
Total	115	100.00
How many		
1	23	62.16
2	11	29.73
3+	3	8.11
Total	37	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.2.6 shows that 67.83 percent respondents reported not having child loss experience and 32.17 percent respondents have such experience.

Child loss experience respondents have lost 1 child, 62.16 percent, 2 children los experience respondents have 29.73 percent and 8.11 percent have lost 3 or more than three children.

4.2.7 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods

Knowledge and use of family planning is one of the main objectives of the study. Knowledge of family planning is important specially to the couples. Knowledge is the first step to decide for the use of family planning methods. Use of family planning and contraceptive devices determine the fertility behavior of any society.

Table 4.2.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of Family Planning and Uses and Non-Uses Experience

Knowledge of Family Planning	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	92	80.00
No	23	20.00
Total	115	100.00
Uses and Non-Uses		
Uses	75	81.52
Non-Uses	17	18.48
Total	92	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.2.7 shows that about 80 percent of the respondents are conscious of family planning method. But 20 percent of the respondents have no any knowledge of the family planning method among 81.52 percent respondents have use contraception and family planning and 18.48 percent are non-uses.

4.2.8 Heard of Family Planning Methods

Respondents who has said to have heard any one of the family planning method are asked about the methods they have heard. The result from the study population is shown in the table.

Table 4.2.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Uses of Contraceptive Methods

Number of Children	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Pills	78	84.78
IUD	12	13.04
Depo	74	80.43
Male Sterilization	76	82.61
Female Sterilization	81	88.04
Condom	88	95.65
Norplant	2	2.17
Natural Method	7	7.61
Withdrawal	3	3.26

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Note: The number exceeds the total respondent and percentage exceed 100 because of multiple responses. (Total 92)

According to table it shows that 95.65 respondents have known about condom, 88.04 percent about female sterilization, 84.78 percent about pills, 82.61 percent about male sterilization, 13.04 percent about IUD, 7.61 percent about natural method, 3.26 percent about withdrawal and 2.17 percent about norplant.

4.2.9 Use and Non-Use of Contraceptive Tools

The use of the family planning method reduces the fertility. It can also manage the rapid growing population and to increasing the birth space. In developed countries CPR level in higher than under developed and developing countries. It is because of lack of the knowledge of the contraceptive method, educational attainment and low economic status. In Nepal the

CPR level is 39 percent according to census 2001. Among Nepalese women the use of CPR level increasing each year. In the study area the CPR level is given below in the table.

Table 4.2.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Uses and Non Uses of Contraceptive Tools

Family Planning Method	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
User	75	68.48
Non User	17	31.52
Total	92	100.00
Contraceptive Uses		
Pills	9	12.00
Female Sterilization	19	25.33
Safe Period	3	4.00
Depo	40	53.33
IUD	4	5.33
Total	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to table, the contraceptive user women are 68.48 percent and non-user women are 31.52 percent who are only heard but non-user of contraceptive methods. Among the respondents 53.33 percent have used Depo. The female sterilization is 25.33 percent pills, IUD, safe period are 12, 5.33, 4 percent respectively.

4.2.10 Occupation Status of the Respondents

The occupational status of the respondents play vital role is determined fertility. Occupation affects indirectly in the family behaviour of women who involves in modern occupation maintain better life which helps to increase their income and education help to reduce fertility. In the study area the occupational status of response is given below.

Table 4.2.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Status

Occupation	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	34	29.57
Daily Wage	31	26.96
Housewife	43	37.39
Study	7	6.87
Total	115	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.2.10 shows that 37.39 percent respondents are engaged in housewife, 29.57, 26.96 and 6.87 percent are engaged in agriculture, daily wage and study respectively.

4.2.11 Educational Status of the Respondents

Education is an important factor to determine the fertility behaviour. If educational level is higher than fertility level is lower. The respondents educational status is given below in table 4.2.11.

Table 4.2.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

Educational Status	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Literate	44	38.26
Illiterate	71	61.74
Total	115	100.00
Educational Attainment		
No Schooling	25	56.82
Primary	11	25.00
Lower Secondary	6	13.64
Secondary and Above	2	1.74
Total	44	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

We can see that 4.2.11 and easily found that the literacy status of respondents have very poor in the study area. Among them 38.26 percent respondents are illiterate. In the literate respondents, 56.82 percent are no schooling, 25.00 percent, 13.61 percent and 1.74 percent of the respondents are read primary, lower secondary and secondary and above level education respectively. In the illiterate respondents are 61.74 percent.

CHAPTER – V

FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR OF THE RESPONDENTS

The objectives of this chapter is to deal with various socio-economic and demographic factors that can effect the CEB in reproductive ages in currently married women. The number of CEB to women in reproductive ages is one of the best indicates for fertility which is measured in terms of mean number of CEB with various socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

5.1 Mean CEB by Age

The number of mean CEB is shown various age groups of mother it has positive association with longer span of the reproductive age of women. CEB is the average number of children ever born for the women at the time of survey. A relationship of CEB with the respondents' age is presented in the table.

Table 5.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Current Age and Mean Number of CEB

Age Group	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
15-19	13	11.30	17	1.31
20-24	16	13.91	47	2.94
25-29	21	18.26	78	3.71
30-34	25	21.74	102	4.08
35-39	18	15.66	88	4.389
40-44	14	12.17	72	5.14
45-49	8	6.96	43	5.38
Total	115	100.00	447	3.89

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The average CEB of women is found 3.81. The data shows that with the increasing in the age of respondents CEB has been increased. We can easily say that the older age group of women also increasing CEB. The age group (45-49) women have the highest number of children ever born 5.38.

5.2 Mean CEB by Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is a major factor which determines the fertility or CEB. An increase relationship between age at marriage and fertility. The table 5.2 shows that the clear picture age at marriage of the women and CEB.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Mean CEB and Age at Marriage

Age Group	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
<15	4	3.47	2	5.50
15-19	74	64.34	313	4.23
20-24	35	30.43	107	3.05
25+	2	1.74	5	2.50
Total	115	100.00	447	3.89

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2 shows that the highest mean number of CEB is found among those women who married at the age of <15 years age and the lowest mean number of CEB is 2.50 found age at marriage of 25 and above. So we can easily say there is inverse relationship between age at marriage and fertility. Most of the respondents of study area have high number of CEB because of low age at married and lack of awareness.

5.3 Mean CEB by Child Loss Experience

There is positive relationship between child loss experience and fertility, because women when losses her child, she will be motivated to replaced her dead child.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondent by Mean CEB and Child Loss Experience

Child Loss	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
0	78	58.61	262	3.36
1	23	25.05	112	4.87
2	11	12.53	56	5.09
3 and above	3	3.80	17	5.66
Total	115	100.00	447	3.8

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.3 shows that women who have no child loss experience have mean CEB in 3.36 and women lost more three children have higher number of mean CEB 5.66.

So, we can easily say that if women have higher number of child loss experience their mean CEB is increase, and women have non child loss experience and mean number of CEB is

3.36 so that there is positive relationship between child loss experience and mean number of CEB of women because women want to replace the dead child by given next birth.

5.4 Mean CEB by Education

In this study persons are kept in literate category who can read and write. Those who can not read and write are kept in illiterate category. The relationship between respondents and CEB to show in the given table.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Mean CEB and Educational Status

Educational Status	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Literate	44	38.26	157	3.57
Illiterate	71	61.74	290	4.08
Total	115	100.00		3.89
Educational Attainment				
No Schooling	25	56.82	98	3.92
Primary	11	25.00	38	3.45
Lower Secondary	6	13.64	16	2.67
SLC and Above	2	1.74	5	2.50
Total	44	100.00	157	3.57

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.4 shows that the fertility goes in higher and lower according to their educational level. The illiterate respondents have 4.08 CEB and literate respondents have 3.57 CEB. In literate respondents no schooling 3.92, in primary level 3.45, lower secondary level 3.27 and secondary and high lever 2.50 respectively. The table shows that the fertility goes in higher and lower according to their educational level.

5.5 Mean CEB by Educational Status of Husband

The educational status of husband also play an important role to determine the fertility. Many studies show that husband education has 20 percent effect on fertility reducing while women's education has more than double effect than husband education for reducing fertility. Table 5.5 shows the husband educational status and CEB.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by the Husband Education and CEB

Educational Status	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Literate	76	66.08	264	3.47
Illiterate	39	33.92	183	4.69
Total	115	100.00		3.89
Educational Attainment				
No Schooling	29	38.16	114	3.93
Primary	23	30.26	82	3.57
Lower Secondary	16	21.05	50	3.13
Secondary	6	7.89	14	2.33
SLC and Above	2	2.63	4	2.00
Total	76	100.00	264	3.47

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table 5.5 shows that illiterate husband have 4.69 (CEB). It is more than women illiteracy. A literate husband has the mean CEB is 3.47 it is smaller than women literacy.

5.6 Mean CEB of Respondents by Occupational Status

Occupation status of parents and number of CEB are invasive relationship. Generally, women who involve in modern occupation maintain better life, which helps their income, education and help to reduce fertility.

Table 5.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Occupational Status and Mean CEB

Occupation	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Housewife	63	54.78	264	4.19
Agriculture	28	24.35	102	3.64
Daily Wage	2	19.13	76	3.45
Study	2	1.73	5	2.50
Total	115	100.00	447	3.89

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.6 shows that only 1.73 percent women are engaged in study occupation their CEB is 2.50. More than 54 percent women who are engaged in housewife sector their CEB is 4.19 women who are engaged in agriculture fall under CEB is 3.64. Daily wage and 19.13 percent women are engaged in daily wage sector their CEB is 3.45. It shows that occupational status of women is slightly different in CEB.

5.7 Mean CEB by Occupational Status of Husband

Husband occupational status also plays vital role to reduce women fertility.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Husband by Mean CEB and Occupational Status

Occupation	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Agriculture	47	40.87	196	4.17
Daily Wage	38	33.04	153	4.03
Foreign Employment	28	24.35	92	3.29
Service	2	1.74	6	3.00
Total	115	100.00	447	3.89

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The highest CEB is 4.17 observed for those women whose husbands are engaged in agriculture sector and lowest CEB is 3.00 for them whose husband and engaged in service in the time of survey. The table shows that male occupation in lower than women occupation CEB in all sector.

5.8 Family Planning and CEB

Using family planning method is to prevent the giving birth or to increase birth interval. Couple use the contraceptive method effectively than the reduce the unwanted pregnancy that reduces the number of children. The couple who knows the family planning method and use the contraception's properly has lower fertility than non-users and those who have no knowledge about family planning method.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by CEB and Knowledge Use and Non-Use of Family Planning Method

Knowledge of Family Planning	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Yes	92	80.00	338	3.67
No	23	20.00	109	4.73
Total	115	100.00	447	3.89
User/Non-Users				
Users	75	80.00	215	2.87
Non-Users	17	20.00	99	5.82
Total	92	100.00	314	3.41

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.8 shows that respondents who have knowledge of family planning method their mean CEB 3.67. Similarly respondents who have no knowledge about family planning their mean CEB is found to be 4.73. IN Nepal demographic health survey 2001 shows that 99.6 percent have knowledge about family planning whose mean number of CEB is 5.4.

Among them who had knowledge about family planning method 75 (80%) are use of family planning method, whose mean number of CEB is 2.87 and 17 (20%) respondents are non-users of family planning method, whose mean number of CEB is 5.82. The data reveals that the respondents who have knowledge use family planning method, their mean number of CEB is found lower and who have knowledge but non-users, their mean number of CEB is higher.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents by Mean CEB and Use of Contraceptive Methods

Contraceptive Method	Number	Percent	CEB	Mean CEB
Pills	9	12.00	19	2.11
Female Sterilization	19	25.33	81	4.26
Safe Period	3	4.00	7	2.33
Depo-Provera	40	53.33	97	2.42
IUD	4	5.33	11	2.75
Total	75	100.00	215	2.87

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.9 indicates that out of 115 respondents, only 75 women are using contraceptive method whose mean number of CEB is found 2.87. The majority of women 53.33 percent each are using Depo-provera/ Sangini whose man CEB is found to be 12.00, 25.33, 4.00 and 5.33 percent respondents are using pills, female sterilization, safe period and IUD respectively. Whose CEB is 2.11, 4.26, 2.33 and 2.75 respectively. 25.33 percent respondents are using the permanent method (female sterilization) whose CEB is 4.26 which is higher CEB is the other temporary method users because people who want to adopt sterilization only after fulfilling their desire of children. In the national context the total family planning method users are 39 percent (CBS, 2003).

CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary and Findings

This study has been carried out to examine the fertility behavior of Dalit community in Siraha district at Gauripur VDC based on primary data collected from the field survey in 2011. This study attempts to find out some selected fertility behavior and socio-economic characteristics of the study population. The data have been taken by asking the currently married women in the study area. Data are collected by census method total household (115) in the study area. The main objective of this study is to find out the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the Dalit community in Siraha VDC 4 and 5 Gauripur.

Major Findings

- Among 115 households there are 735 population, out of them 53.60 percent male and 46.40 percent female.
- The child dependency ration is 71.70 and old dependency ratio is 1.65 person depend upon hundred person of working group.
- Out of total population age 6 years and above only 52.86 percent are literate and 47.14 percent are illiterate. Male education is higher in every level of education than female.
- All these are Hindu in study area.
- Out of the total population aged 6 years and above 18.54, percent are engaged in agriculture sector, 20.62 percent are engaged in housewife, 17.16 are engaged in daily wage, 32.93 percent are engaged in study 0.35 are engaged in service, 7.11 percent are engaged in foreign employment and 3.29 percent are engaged in other sector.
- Among them 46.96 percent are Khatwey, 37.39 percent are Chamar and 15.65 percent are Mushar.
- Among of the respondents 90.43 have own land 9.57 percent have not.
- Among them 55.77 percent household have >5 katha land size, 35.58 percent have 5 to 10 katha, 5.76 percent have 10 to 14 katha and 2.88 percent have 15 and above katha.
- Among of the respondents 21.74 percent women are 30.34 and 18.26 percent are 25-29 years.

- Among the total respondents 3.48 percent have got started menarche only below 10 years and highest 66.08 percent have got started at the 12-14 years.
- Among the total respondents 1.74 percent were found marriage under 10 years, 59.13 percent married between age (10-15) years.
- Among the total respondents 36.52 percent have got first birth at the age of (10-15) years. 50.44 percent got the age of 16-20 years and 1.71 percent have above 25.
- Among the total respondents, only 12.17 percent have only one child and the greatest percent, which is 26.96 percent have 3 children and 10.44 percent have got more than 6 children at the time of survey.
- The study shows that the early age of marriage the CEB is high. There is positive relationship between age at marriage and fertility. Women who married below 15 years the CEB is 5.50. women who got married 25 years and above has less CEB only 2.50.
- Among the total respondents 38.26 percent are literate and 61.44 percent are illiterate.
- Higher the educational status lower the fertility women who have literate their CEB is 3.57 and women who have illiterate their CEB is 4.08.
- Women who have literate whose CEB is 3.57 but male who have illiterate whose CEB is 3.47 women who have illiterate CEB is 4.08 but male who have illiterate whose CEB is 4.69. Occupational status impact in CEB, women who work in agriculture sector their mean CEB is 3.64 but male who work same sector whose mean CEB is 4.17. Similarly other occupation women CEB is lower than male CEB. It shows that women occupation can play vital role than male occupation to reduce fertility.
- Respondents who are user the FP method their CEB is 2.87 but respondents who are never used FP method their CEB is 5.82.
- There is positive relationship between child loss experience and fertility. Women who loss one child their CEB is 4.87. Women who losses three or more than three child whose CEB is 5.66. But who have no loss any children their CEB is 3.36. So, we can say that when higher the child loss higher the CEB.

6.2 Conclusion

The status of women in Nepal is in poor condition and low status of women lead to higher fertility. The various cast/ethnicities indigenous groups are rooted in their cultural

background, social relations of family system are reflected occupation, age at marriage and reproductive behavior. The fertility behaviour of Gauripur VDC ward no. 4 and 5 Siraha following conclusion are given below:

- In the study area most of the Dalit women are backward from social, economic and education level.
- Most of the Dalit women are engaged in housewife, agriculture and daily wage labour.
- The educational situation is very poor. In the study area few, dalit females are in reproductive age (15-49) years has been attained formal education.
- There is inverse relationship between use of contraceptive and fertility, marriage and fertility also same.
- The fertility level among the respondents found high because of son desire, low level of education status low level of occupational status, low level of economic condition and overall lower status of women. Still the mean number of CEB is very high in the study area.
- So reduction the level of fertility (CEB) through increasing number of contraceptive users and increase the school level of education.

6.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the above findings and conclusion from the study the following recommendation can be made.

- In this study, the level of education of respondents of this community is very low level of female education can get more important role for over all development and population control. So, it increase the level of education (literacy status) of respondents government and other related sector should imply several programs in this community. Specially targeting women's reproductive and fertility education, participate with male.
- Low age at marriage is high in this community it leads to high fertility. So, effective programmes should be launched to rise the status of women and to avoid early marriage.
- Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and daily wage labour in the study area, therefore, there should be effective programmes to create employment

opportunities for them with the increase their economic status to reduce the fertility rate and improve fertility behaviour.

- In this community to create awareness about education, family planning methods, contraceptive, longer breast feeding practice to reduce infant and child mortality by which women status in the society would be increased and reduce fertility. So IEC programme should be lunched in this area. In this programmes male should be participate.
- In this community, high infant mortality and child loss experience of women are common, because of non-hygienic behavior lack of health education, this is one of the strong causes of high fertility among them because until and unless they cannot be sure that their children will live longer for their help. They go on bearing more children. Therefore, through health volunteers, MCHWs health campaign and others, health awareness programmes should be implemented among the women.
- In the study lunched family planning programmes should increase and use of temporary, permanent contraception method where male should be encouraged to use family planning method by themselves.
- Village health worker should be trained for quality service.

6.4 Recommendations for Further Study

The study find out the sex ratio is unnaturally high (i.e.115.54). The ratio is much more higher in different junior age so it would be preferable to further study about high sex ratio of this field.

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Tribhuvan University
Fertility Survey of Dalit Community for M.A. Second Year Thesis by Central
Department of Population Studies – 2011
Household Questionnaires

Name of Respondents:

Caste:

Sex:

Selected Household No.:

Age:

Address: VDC Ward No.

Date of Interview:

District:

1. Household Background

S.N.	Name of the Family	Relationship to the Household	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
			Male	Female				
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

2. Code for the Household Questionnaire

Relationship to the Household of Head		Marital Status		Education		Sex		Education	
Head of the Household	01	Married	01	Illiterate	00	Male	01	Agriculture	01
Husband/Wife	02	Unmarried	02	Grade 1	01	Female	02	Service	02
Son/Daughter	03	Widow	03	Grade 2	02			Pension	03
Brother/Sister	04	Divorced	04	Grade 5	05			Students	04
Siste-in-law	05	Separated	05	Grade 8	08			Business	05
Grandson/Daughter	06			S.L.C.	10			Foreign Employment	06
Father/Mother	07			P.C.L.	11			Housework	07
Nephew/Nice	08			Bachelor	12			Daily Wage	08
Other	09			Non-Formal Education	14			Dependent	09
								Do not know	10

A. Individual Questionnaire

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code
9.	How old are you?	Years	
10.	What is your religion?	Hindu Buddha Christian Other	01 02 03 04
11.	Does your family have own land?	Yes No	01 02
12.	If yes, how much?	>15 katha 10<15katha 5<10 katha <5 katha	01 02 03 04
13.	Does your family have land on rent?	Yes No	01 02
14.	If yes the production from land is sufficient for your family?	Yes No	01 02
15.	Which of the following facilities do you have in your house?	Radio T.V. Telephone Mobile phone	01 02 03 04
16.	Joint family or nuclear?	Joint Nuclear	01 02

B. Educational Status

17.	Can you read and write?	Yes No	01 02
18.	If yes, which level of education have you passed?	No schooling Primary L. Secondary Secondary S.L.C. Inter and Above	01 02 03 04 05 06

19.	Now are you going to school?	Yes	01
		No	02
20.	Does you mother is illiterate?	Yes	01
		No	02

C. Occupation

21.	What is your occupation?	Agriculture	01
		Business	02
		Administrative	03
		Industry	04
		Wage Labour	05
		No Job	06
22.	How much income did you get annually?	Less than 1000	01
		1000-2000	02
		2000-3000	03
		3000-4000	04
		4000-5000	05
		5001 and above	06
23.	How much is your husband's monthly income?	Less than 1000	01
		1000-2000	02
		2000-3000	03
		3000-4000	04
		4000-5000	05
		5001 and above	06

D. Marital Status and RH

24.	What was your age at first menstruation?	.....
25.	What types of your marital status?	Married	01
		Widow	02
		Separated	03
		Divorce	04
26.	How old are you at the time of your marriage?	.....
27.	How old was your husband at the time of marriage?	.....

28.	How much time do you spend after marriage? (Duration of Marriage)	0-5	01
		6-10	02
		11-15	03
		16-20	04
		21-25	05
		26-30	06
		30>	07

E. Fertility Behaviour

29.	Have you ever given birth?	Yes	01
		No	02
30.	If yes, how old were you when you give first birth?	..... years	
31.	How many children do you have?	Age	No. of Children
		<15	.....
		15-19	.....
		20-24	.....
		25-29	.....
		30-34	.....
		35-39	.....
		40-44	.....
32.	How many children are living with you?	Son	
		Daughter	
		Total	
33.	Have your any children been dead after born alive?	Yes	01
		No	02
34.	If yes, how many children were dead?	Son	
		Daughter	
		Total	
35.	How many children did you have?	Son	
		Daughter	
		Total	

36.	Duration of breast feeding to your first children?	0-6 months	01
		6-12 months	02
		12-18 months	03
		18+ months	04
37.	Duration of breast feeding to your second children?	0-6 months	01
		6-12 months	02
		12-18 months	03
		18+ months	04
38.	Are you still breast feeding?	Yes	01
		No	02
39.	Total No. CEB	Son	
		Daughter	
		Total	
40.	Did you give any birth during the last 12 months period?	Yes	01
		No	02
41.	How many son and daughter were you desire?	Son	
		Daughter	
		Total	
42.	Do you want additional children?	Yes	01
		No	02
43.	Are you currently pregnant?	Yes	01
		No	02
		Don't know	03
44.	Do you know about abortion?	Yes	01
		No	02
45.	If yes where is?	.....	01
46.	How many times did you have abortion in your life time?	.....	01

Family Planning

47.	Do you want to spacing the children?	Yes	01
		No	02
48.	How you heard of family planning?	Yes	01
		No	02

49.	If yes from where?	.....	01
50.	When did you know about family planning method?	After marriage Before marriage No remember	
51.	Which method have you heard?	.....
52.	Have you ever used any family planning method?	Yes No	01 02
53.	If yes which method have you used?	Male Sterilization Female Sterilization IUD Norplant Depo-provera Condom Natural Other	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
54.	From where did you obtained this method?	.....
55.	If no, why?	Lack of knowledge Fear of side effect Cause of husband Lack of money	01 02 03 04
56.	Have you ever been pregnant, while using a family planning method?	Yes No	01 02
57.	Are you currently using any family planning method?	Yes No	01 02
58.	If yes which method?	Male Sterilization Female Sterilization IUD Norplant Depo-provera Condom Natural Other	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
59.	Is it easy to obtain family planning method in your locality?	Yes No	01 02

